THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9299. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, April 9. 1781.

LYON OFFICE, 7th April 1781.

UPON the application of JOSEPH FORREST Messenger in Dunbar, who was formerly advertised as suspended, he was reponed to office of Messenger at Arms, and authorised to execute the same as formerly.——By order of Court,

(Signed) ROBERT RANKEN, Lyon Clk. Dep.

Mr FORREST also practises as a Notary-public, Writer, and Procurator.

One *George Peat* is inserted in the Almanack as a Messenger acting at Dunbar; but there is none at present in that place except the said Joseph FORREST.

PROPOSALS for publishing by SUBSCRIPTION,

In two large Volumes Octavo,

THE HISTORY OF WOMEN,

From the earliest Antiquity to the present Time.

(Being the THIRD EDITION)

By WILLIAM ALEXANDER, M. D.

THE first volume of this Work will begin with an historical account of the ancient and modern education of Women. It will proceed with describing their employments and amusements, their rank, consequence, and condition, in civil and savage countries: The honours, powers, and privileges conferred on them: The good and ill treatment they have met with: The causes of this treatment. A review of their character and conduct. Of the laws, customs, and ceremonies which have contributed to render them more or less virtuous and respected. The influence of their society in softening the manners, and encouraging the fine arts. The misfortunes arising from the want of that society. And a few sketches of ceremonies and customs peculiar to them in various periods and countries.

The Second Volume will begin with an historical account of the delicacy and chastity of the Sex. The causes which have rendered those virtues more or less conspicuous, and the ideas entertained of them by the men in different periods and countries. It will go on with the various opinions which have been entertained of the sex; and the good and evil consequences resulting from these opinions. With an account of ornament and dress, and the other methods by which the Fair Sex endeavour to render themselves agreeable to ours. Of courtship; including the various methods of asking by the men, and of granting or refusing by the women. Of the origin of the matrimonial compact. Its progress from primitive simplicity to what it now is in Europe. Of polygamy, concubinage, and the purchasing of wives. Of the duties required in various countries from the married parties to each other, and the punishments annexed to the breach of the matrimonial vow. The causes of matrimonial discord, and the obstructions thrown in the way of marriage by celibacy. The state and condition of widows, with their advantages and disadvantages, and the methods that the laws of some countries take to oblige them to distinguish themselves from virgins. These, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention will compose the work.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

AN APPENDIX,

Containing a concise account of the rights, privileges, and immunities of the women of Great Britain, and the laws which most concern them, both in their single and married state.

As the instruction and amusement of the Fair Sex were the chief objects which induced the Author to publish, he has endeavoured to collect into one point of view almost every interesting circumstance concerning that sex, contained in ancient and modern history. He has revised and corrected this edition with the utmost care, expunged every thing which he thought exceptionable or uninteresting, made such alterations in the arrangement, and added so many new historical anecdotes and observations, as almost to render this entirely a new Work.

The price of the book to Subscribers will be Half a Guinea in boards. —The money to be paid when the books are delivered.—It is proposed to begin printing directly.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in by T. Cadell, London; J. Dickson, Edinburgh; and J. Duncan, Glasgow.

To COVER this Season at EGLINTOUNE Stables,

THE noted Horse BLEMISH, at Two Guineas a Mare, and Half a Crown to the groom: To be paid before the mares are taken away.——Blemish was got by Omar, his dam by Lightfoot, and out of Cripple's sister; she was got by the Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Crab, grand-dam by Childers, her great grand-dam by Grantham, out of the famous Miss Belvoirs. Omar was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Lath, and out of a bald Galloway mare called Roxanna. Lightfoot was got by Old Cade, out of a bay Bolton mare, known by the name of the Byerly Mare; which mare was own sister to Whitefoot and Wryfoot. Lightfoot's dam was out of the dam of Old Partner.—Blemish's character and performance is so well known to the Gentlemen of the turf, that it is vain to add any thing to it here.

At the same place, to COVER this Season,

The noted Horse HIGHLANDER, at One Guinea a Mare, and Two Shillings to the groom: to be paid before the mares are taken away.—Highlander was got by Bell's Arabian, his dam by Janus, his grand-dam by Lath, his great grand-dam by Childers. Janus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, and out of the little Hartley mare; which mare was the dam of Blank, Old England, Torismond, Slouch, Young Snip, and Shakespeare, and several other capital horses. Lath was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a bald Galloway mare called Roxanna; which mare was the dam of Old Cade.

N. B. Good accommodation to be got at Irvine for the mares.

JOHN AITCHISON,

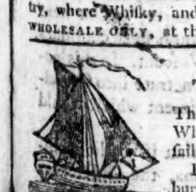
At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.			per gal.	
Best Bohea, at	3 s.	0 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 s.	0 d.
Congo,	5	0	Single ditto,	6	0
Finest ditto,	5	6	Coniac Brandy,	12	0
Fine Souchong,	6	6	Good Brandy,	7	0
Very best ditto,	7	0	——— Brandy,	5	6
Hyson,	10	6	Fine Holland Gin,	7	0
Superfine ditto,	13	0	Good ditto,	5	6
All Dutch weight.			Good proof Whisky,	3	6
			Whisky	3	0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.



At London for Leith,

THE EDINBURGH, William Thomson Master, taking in goods at Hawley's Wharff, for Leith and all places adjacent, and will sail the 23d current, with convoy.

Letters addressed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

THE TRIAL OF

JOHN DONELLAN, *Esq; at Warwick, (on Friday se'ennight) for the Murder of Sir* Theodosius Boughton, Bart.

[Continued from our last.]

Dr *Parsons*, professor of anatomy in Oxford, also gave his decided testimony, as to the immediate cause of the death of the deceased, and concurred with his learned brother, in the opinion that no medicine could have produced such effects, and that no other disorder, neither apoplexy nor epilepsy, could, with all their concomitant circumstances taken together, produce an appearance at all like that which was represented to have taken place on the death of Sir Theodosius Boughton.

Mr *Bucknell*, surgeon, was next examined, who deposed, that when he heard that Dr Rattery and Mr Wilmer had declined opening the body of Sir Theodosius Boughton, he, from no confidence in his superior talents, but only as being willing to venture greater lengths than those gentlemen, took a resolution to do it himself, and went to Lawford-Hall accordingly. He there saw the prisoner, whom he informed of the nature of his errand. The prisoner told him, that both Dr Rattery and Mr Wilmer had already been there, and were perfectly satisfied; and that, as they had declined proceeding, he did not think it would be proper that any other person should. The witness, on this intimation, left Lawford-Hall; but, in consequence of directions received from Sir William Wheeler, returned on the day that Sir Theodosius was buried. He informed the prisoner of his message from Sir William. The prisoner told him Mr Snow had been there, and was gone, but would return presently. He asked Mr Bucknell to return. He did not return in the space of an hour; but was told by the prisoner, that he could do nothing without Sir William Wheeler's directions; that he had received a letter from him that day, and, being obliged to abide by the contents of it, could say nothing farther to him (Mr Bucknell), but that he had already carried Sir William's orders into execution, and was sorry that Mr Bucknell had given himself so much unnecessary trouble. Mr Bucknell went away of course.

William Frost, coachman to Lady Boughton, deposed, that on the morning Sir Theodosius died, the prisoner sent for him into the parlour, and asked him which gate he, the prisoner, went out at that morning. Upon his replying, at the iron gate, Sir,—then, said the prisoner, you will be a clear evidence for me, William.

Samuel Frost swore, that he saw Sir Theodosius at six o'clock on the morning of his death; and that, upon his asking him for a fishing-net, which they intended to use, Sir Theodosius jumped out of his bed, and gave the witness the net, and went to bed again in the greatest apparent health and spirits.

Mary Lynes was some time ago a servant to Mrs Donellan. She knew the Captain to have kept a still in his room, and to have distilled roses, lavender, &c.

Francis Amos, gardener, was fishing with Sir Theodosius the afternoon before his death, and swears that Sir Theodosius, so far from getting wet in the feet in the course of that diversion, was almost the whole time on horseback, and had his boots on. He never touched the water, and could not be wet in the feet. On the morning of Sir Theodosius's death, the prisoner spoke to the witness about the situation in which Sir Theodosius was, and bid him get some pigeons for him, as he was extremely ill indeed with that damned disorder the pox, and he was afraid it would be the death of him. Soon after the witness received this order, Lady Boughton and Mrs Donellan came out of the house wringing their hands, and said it was too late for pigeons, or any thing else, for that Sir Theodosius was dead. A short time after this the prisoner gave the witness a still to clean, which was full of lime, and the lime was wet. The prisoner said he had filled the still full of lime for the purpose of killing fleas, with which he was infested. He went on to say to the witness, "Now, gardener, you "shall live at your ease: I wanted to be master before; I am master "now, and shall be master. It shall not be as it has been with you "in Sir Theodosius's time; you shall live at your ease now."

William Crofts, one of the jurymen on the inquest, was called to corroborate the fact of Donellan having pulled Lady Boughton by the sleeve, on the mention of his having rinsed the phial.

John Derbyshire, a prisoner for debt in Warwick goal, was next sworn. —He deposed that the prisoner and he lived in one room for five weeks, and that they had very frequent conversations upon the subject of Sir Theodosius Boughton's death. He asked the prisoner whether or no he really believed that Sir Theodosius had been poisoned? O, yes, replied the prisoner, to be sure, there cannot be a doubt of it. By whom then, asked the witness, do you suppose it to have been done? Why, said the prisoner, it lies among them. The witness asked, what he meant by amongst *them*; whom did he mean? Why, he said, he meant Lady Boughton, himself, (meaning Sir Theodosius Boughton) the apothecary, or his servants. The witness then added, he could not take that to be the case, for it was not at all likely that so young a man as Sir Theodosius Boughton should kill himself; it was not probable to suppose that Lady Boughton would do it, for that would be unnatural, but besides that she could gain nothing by it. It was not reasonable to suppose that the apothecary would do it, because he would lose a patient; and as for the servant, he would lose a master; and therefore, as none of them could derive any advantage from it, he did not think that any of them had done it. This witness farther said, that the prisoner at some times denied that Sir Theodosius had been poisoned, and changed his opinion upon the subject very frequently.

Sir *William Wheeler* was next examined, and produced several letters which had passed between him and the prisoner, respecting the subject of opening the body, from the whole tenor of which it appeared, that the prisoner used every effort to prevent this operation from being carried into execution, at the same time that he thought it necessary to discover some fair appearance of compliance, and mere verbal acquiescence.

The evidence for the prosecution ceased here, and the prisoner was then called upon for his defence. He presented a written paper, which was read by the Clerk of the Court, and contained in substance nearly as follows:—"That many false and injurious reports had been circulated concerning him in the various newspapers in town and country, equally injurious to his honour, and dangerous to his safety, and that he had most undeservedly laboured under a load of prejudice, which no man he believed before had ever sustained, or had at least been tried under. He hoped, however, that the integrity and justice of the judge and jury would interpose to relieve him from the effects of those unprovoked aspersions, and that he should receive from their hands that justification which he was conscious he had the most indisputable right to. When he first married into the family of the Boughtons, he did it on the most liberal principles, and in the most generous manner in the world; for he bound himself under restrictions to his wife, that he could not receive even a life enjoyment in any estate of hers, either actual or in expectancy. What inducement, therefore, could he have for the perpetration of so cruel and horrid a deed, when no advantage could be derived to himself from it. He had always lived in the most perfect harmony and friendship with the late Sir Theodosius Boughton, and had given many proofs of it, by having interfered to reconcile his differences, and keep him out of danger. This was not the conduct of a person who wished to deprive another of his life."

The prisoner proceeded to state some instances of his amicable interposition, and afterwards went into a description of his conduct with respect to his supposed unwillingness for suffering the dissection of the body; but as the defence in this part of it was composed of unproved assertions, and a liberal adduction of facts, totally unsupported by testimony, they neither availed the unhappy culprit in the court, nor would prove at all interesting in this relation.

He concluded with expressing a firm assurance of innocence, and a sanguine hope that his character would be shewn in its proper light by the decision of that day, and prove his innocence to the world, prejudiced as it at this time undoubtedly was against him.

Witnesses were now called on the part of the defendant. The first witness was *Andrew Millar*, postmaster of Rugby, and keeps the Bear Inn assembly there. He remembered a quarrel to have taken place between Sir Theodosius Boughton and a Mr Wildbow, on the 1st of June 1778. The prisoner was sent for, and acted in such a manner as, in the opinion of the witness, had a tendency to prevent fighting, or further altercation.

Mr *Loggie*, attorney, was next called, and proved a quarrel to have happened between the Rev. Mr Chartres and the deceased, which was brought to a pacific ending by the interference of the prisoner.

Mr *John Hunter*, the celebrated anatomist, was next called, and deposed that in his judgment, the appearances of the body, as described by the various gentlemen of the faculty, proved nothing, for that all those described symptoms are the usual concomitants of putrefaction, and have no necessary tendency to demonstrate the deceased to have died of poison. If he had died of an apoplexy, the symptoms might have been exactly similar, of an epilepsy, or of any other disorder which produces instantaneous death, when the person was in previous health.

This able anatomist, after having by plain and simple reasoning, considerably weakened, if not subverted the elaborate doctrines of his more technical brethren, was now solemnly appealed to by the judge to answer this question, Whether he would take upon him to pronounce it as his opinion, that the deceased had actually died through some other means than poison? Mr Hunter, with a very laudable caution, replied, to this home-put interrogatory, that he could pronounce nothing with certainty or decision. Natural causes might have produced the appearances which had been described;—poison might do the same thing. It was therefore utterly out of his power to give a decided opinion from which of the two possible sources the described appearance had originated.

The evidence on both sides being now concluded, the Judge entered upon his charge. He began with observing, that the prisoner had mentioned, in the outset of his defence, that various misrepresentations had been diffused concerning him, through the medium of the public prints. If this had actually been the case, (which, however, so far as his personal knowledge went, he was perfectly a stranger to) it was, beyond all doubt, exceedingly wrong. A man ought always to be held innocent till he was proved to be the contrary, and nothing could be so injurious in itself, nor have so strong a tendency to prevent the fair and even course of justice, as such liberties with the character of a culprit, pending his commitment for a regular decision upon his conduct by the laws of his country. He hoped, however, that the minds of the Jury were totally divested from all prejudices arising from such sources, and that they would determine upon this subject with as much impartiality and justice as if they had not been impressed with one circumstance attending it, previous to their entrance into that court. His Lordship now went into a recapitulation of the evidence, which he read from his notes, to the purport repeated above. He then proceeded to say, This is the evidence which has been given on this occasion, as well on the part of the prosecutor, as on the part of the prisoner at the bar; I should think, however, in so voluminous a testimony, I had not executed my duty, nor done that justice which my situation demands of me, if I left this business here without making any attempt to refresh your recollection, or to assist you in selecting the points of most importance and cogency. After I have done this, however, I shall still leave you to your own determination upon the subject, and, without wishing to guide you, in any respect, contrary to your own sentiments, inform you only of the tenor of my opinion, and of the impression which the different parts of the evidence has made upon my mind. There are two things in this case necessary for your consideration; first, whether the body was poisoned at all; and, secondly, by whom it was poisoned? For forming your judgment as to the first point, you have had the assistance of several Gentlemen learned in the medical profession;—and, for the second, you must deduce your opinion from all the circumstances of the case. As to the first part, the matter stands exactly in this situation. You have heard the clear, united, and decided testimony of Dr Rattery, Dr Parsons, and Mr Wilmer, that poison was the cause of his death; and, for the contrary opinion, you have nothing more than the bare doubt of one single individual, Mr Hunter.

This last Gentleman is above all doubt exceedingly able in his profession, and you must all have heard of him as such. But you have no positive opinion from him, and all that is opposed to the complete decision of the other gentlemen of the faculty, is, an undecisive declaration, that poison might or might not have produced the effect in question. The circumstances, however, from which I have informed you, you are to collect your idea of the perpetrator, will also assist you in determining upon the other facts. The first circumstances that strike me upon this occasion is this, the various representations, which it has been proved to you, the prisoner has made of the state of health of the deceased some little time preceding his death. He repeatedly mentioned his being in a bad way, and that his body was but one mass of mercury and corruption. Was this the case? What does the evidence say which has been delivered to you? You are informed by Messrs Carr and Powell, who were the persons immediately employed in the inspection of his person, and in the administering to his health, that his ailments were of so slight a kind, that they hardly deserved the name of a disorder, and that that venereal swelling, which the prisoner speaks of as likely to prove hazardous to the life of Sir Theodosius, was nothing more but a trifling tumour, which hardly rose above the exterior surface of the body. For what purpose then was this falsehood told; for a fasehood it proved to be? That is the next consideration, and an important one it is. Can you find any reason for it; I am afraid there is hardly any good cause for it; there is this possible one, that the prisoner might be preparing for the perpetration of a wicked purpose, and by previous representations of the precarious health of the deceased, be endeavouring to get that ascribed to natural means, which was intended to be the effect of some sinister operation. If any better motive suggests itself to you, I beg you to adopt it. It is my duty to explain my own opinions; it is yours, after all, to judge for yourselves. The next particular circumstance that presented itself in the course of the evidence is, that the prisoner, on the evening preceding the day of Sir Theodosius's death, came into the garden, and told Lady Boughton and Mrs Donellan, "that he had been seeing Sir Theodosius fish, and had persuaded him to return home lest he should catch cold." Was this a fact? By no means. Francis Amos, who attended Sir Theodosius during this diversion, has informed you that the prisoner was never present during the whole of the time, and that Sir Theodosius was in no chance of catching cold, for he was on horse-back, had his boots on, and did not touch the river. Why was this second falsehood told? Are these voluntary deviations from truth to be ascribed to any good cause? I very much fear they are not, and indeed can but perceive one possible method of accounting for them, and that is, to impute them to that fatality, which too frequently is the attendant upon guilt. If these circumstances of the prisoner's conduct are not to be accounted for on any suggestion of propriety or probable innocence, what shall we say to his further behaviour on attending Lady Boughton to the room of Sir Theodosius on the morning of his death? You are told, that on his entering the room, although Lady Boughton had previously informed him, that the contents of the bottle were strong enough in her belief to have poisoned a dog, yet that this suggestion did not operate upon the prisoner, as it would upon another individual, and induce him to preserve the bottles for the inspection of the Faculty, but, on the contrary, "he seized one of them, and immediately poured some water into it, rinced it, and then emptied it into a bason of dirty water." What! when there was a previous intimation given him, that the contents were poisonous, to do this? To preclude the possibility of discovering, when the necessity

for it was suggested to him? Was this a conduct reconcileable to any justifiable construction? Was this the behaviour of innocence? But how did he proceed afterwards? Instead of making a reply to Lady Boughton, when she remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct, he immediately snatched the other bottle, and washed it also. Being at last pressed by her repeated applications to him, to assign some reason for his conduct; what was the nature of that reason? it was this—he did it to taste it. But had he tasted the first bottle? Lady Boughton has said positively he did not. If that then had been his true reason, would it not have appeared at first? Was the thing done, and the object of doing it neglected? He washed the first for the purpose of tasting it; that was the sole reason for so doing, and yet he did not taste it. Upon coming afterwards into the parlour, what was his conduct then? he informed his wife, "that Lady Boughton had been pleased to take notice of his washing the bottles, and if it had not come into his head to have said that he only did it to taste it, he did not know what he should have done." It appears, then, that this assigned motive of tasting the contents, was a mere after-thought. He washed the bottles first, and then thought of the reason which he suggested as the motive for it. The prisoner then, by one of those involuntary causualties which the guilty can seldom avoid, has himself given the lie to the pretended cause for this extraordinary behaviour. Is it a wonder that the Prisoner was at a loss to find a reason for such a proceeding as washing these bottles? I think not. I can have no idea of any ingenuity sufficient to produce one honest or innocent motive for such a conduct. Soon after this, it has been proved to you, Lady Boughton, the prisoner, and his wife, being then in the parlour, the prisoner rung the bell, and the coachman coming in this manner: "William, don't you remember my going out this morning through the iron gate? I have not been at the other side of the house to-day." "Yes, sir, (says William) I do remember it." "Then (says the prisoner) you, William, will be a clear evidence for me." Is it the natural conduct of an innocent man to go in search of a vindication when no charge is made against him? But, without any accusation, or any appearance of it, the prisoner set voluntarily about preparing a defence, and anticipates proofs of innocence before any imputation of guilt. Some days subsequent to this, the prisoner was present with Lady Boughton before a Coroner's Inquest held on the body of Sir Theodosius Boughton. What was his conduct on that occasion? When Lady Boughton attempted to mention the circumstance of his having rinced the bottles, he pulled her by the arm, and endeavoured to stop her. Why did he do this? Is it to be accounted for? I think on no other principle than this, that it was one of those involuntary ebullitions of conscious guilt which the guilty cannot suppress, and which, with all their finesse and premeditation, they are unable to guard against. When he returned home with Lady Boughton, the Prisoner said to his wife, that she, Lady Boughton, had been very forward in mentioning the circumstance concerning the washing of the bottles, which she had no occasion to do, for all that was necessary for her was to answer such questions as were put to her, and no more. What! answer no more questions than were put to her? Was she not to tell the whole truth? if he was innocent, how could the truth affect him? What need he care what questions were put, or what answers returned, if he was no way involved in the consequences? The next circumstance that arises is, the Prisoner having ordered the maid of the house to take away Sir Theodosius's stockings, almost at the moment of his decease, for they were wet. Lady Boughton has proved to you that they were not wet, and that they had not the appearance of having been so. This is therefore another falshood. The Prisoner, in a letter addressed to the Coroner and his Jury, says, that it was the established rule, and had been for months, in Lady Boughton's family, to eat nothing out of the same dish with Sir Theodosius. Lady Boughton swears that she knew of no such rule, but that they daily eat out of the same dish, and drank out of the same cup with him. This assertion is, of course, another falshood.

The prisoner has represented to you in his defence, that he had always lived in the most perfect harmony and friendship with the late Sir Theodosius Boughton. Lady Boughton, on being interrogated as to this fact, informed you, that they did not live in harmony, nor friendship, but were always haggling. There is another circumstance, which has been attested by Mary Lymes and Francis Amos, that deserves to be noticed, though I do not consider it as bearing all the weight in the scale of the general evidence that other circumstances have done;—that is, with respect to the still which the prisoner is proved to have had in his possession, and to have frequently employed. The gardener tells you, that he had gathered roses, &c. for the prisoner for the purpose of distilling, and informs you also, that there were laurel trees in the garden. This, however, carries nothing with it of any considerable validity, because it is possible and probable that a gentleman might have used this employment as an honest exercise, and nothing of a criminal tendency is so far to be inferred from it. But even this incident is made to wear an aspect of criminality from the subsequent conduct of the prisoner with respect to it He brings this still to the gardener, filled with wet lime, and desires him to clean it. Why had it been filled?—he tells you for the purpose of killing fleas—but it could not have been long used for that purpose, or else the contents would not have been wet, and was to be no longer so employed. It is singular, therefore, in the first instance, that this lime should have been for so short a period devoted to its medicinal purposes against the fleas that infested him, admitting that it possesses any virtue of that kind at all; and it is very singular, in the second, that Mr Donellan should have conceived himself under any necessity of making an apology for his conduct to his servant, and entering into an unsolicited explanation of the motives of his actions. The prisoner used some other expressions to this same witness, Francis Amos, that it is very difficult to reconcile with any honest purpose—the words were these: "Now, gardener, you shall live at your ease, I wanted to be master before. I am master now, and shall be master—it shall not be as it has been with you in Sir Theodosius's time."—Here you have a voluntary acknowledgment of the true nature of the prisoner's wishes;—he wanted to be master!—This expression would have sufficiently explained to you the probable inducement under which he acted, if it had never been described to you by Lady Boughton, that Mrs Donellan, the wife of the prisoner, was to succeed to the major part of the estate of Sir Theodosius, in case of his death.

John Derbyshire, who was confined in Warwick goal along with the prisoner, and who lived in terms of intimacy and familiar intercourse with him, tells you, that the prisoner, in the course of his imprisonment, gave various and contradictory accounts of the death of the deceased, and of the particular cases that produced it. At one time he was poisoned, at another time he was not poisoned. Sometimes the guilt was imputed to one person, and sometimes to another; and his whole conduct was a series of repugnant relations and malicious falshoods; but, previous to his confinement, the prisoner had been guilty of similar equivocation and contradiction. He sometimes ascribed the death of Sir Theodosius to cold, another time to mercury, and another time to arsenick. What is to be collected from these strange, incompatible, unmeaning falshoods? If these kind of contradictory declarations prove nothing else, they at least prove this, that there must have been sinister intentions in the author of them, for no man involves himself in systematic falshood for nothing.

Sir William Wheeler, on his examination before you, produced several letters in evidence. The observations that arise from them operate most powerfully upon my mind against the prisoner; for you will perceive, that notwithstanding the prisoner's repeated declaration, that he concurred perfectly in the necessity of opening the body, yet that in fact he took every possible method to prevent it, and by a suppression of the true motives for proceeding to that operation, entirely suspended the execution of that important purpose, till it had been almost too late to be attended with proper effect.

The first of these letters from Sir William Wheeler, contains a full description of the cause that induced him to wish to have the body opened; but when Dr Rattray and Mr Wilmer arrived at Lawford-Hall for the purpose of performing the operation, the prisoner did not shew them this letter, but produced another, in which Sir William had done nothing more than express his satisfaction that the prisoner concurred with him in the expediency of opening the body, and entered into no mention for his motives whatever. Would he have done this, if he had wished the body to have been opened? Certainly not. What could be his motive for not wishing it to be opened? If he had been guiltless, nothing could have arisen from that operation that could have affected him. I own, therefore, the prevarication of the prisoner in this respect makes a strong impression upon my mind, and, when united with other circumstances, excites an opinion in me by no means favourable to him.

The prisoner has stated in his defence, that from the nature of his marriage contract, he had nothing to expect from the decease of Sir Theodosius Boughton. The assertion goes to affect the inducement which he might have for his conduct, and certainly merits consideration. You will weigh it against the other parts of the evidence, and give it all the influence it deserves. The prisoner has related some circumstances of his conduct with respect to a Mr Snow These, however, are altogether unestablished by proof, and will not have much weight in your determination upon the subject.

I have now gone through the whole evidence upon this melancholy business, and have finished the observations I had to make upon it. You perceive that the whole proof upon this occasion is what is called circumstantial proof: I remind you, however, that in cases of murder this is the only proof that can be in general obtained. No man performs this horrid deed before witnesses, nor in such a situation as to admit the probability of ocular testimony. But, independent of the practicability of obtaining other evidence, circumstantial proof is in its nature of as conclusive and cogent a kind as any that can be adduced on a trial. For it is possible that a man may attest facts from bad motives, and may be mistaken as to the latent causes that produced them; but in a regular train of concurring circumstances, arising from the person accused himself, a succession of incidents all tending to the same point, then it is hard to conceive the possibility of fabrication, or the probability of mistake. I submit the whole, however, to your determination. I should not have thought I had done my duty if I had not related my own impressions; but having done that, I leave the decision where it ought, and by law does reside, in your breasts; and have no doubt that your verdict, whatever it may be, will be honest, just, and impartial.

The jury withdrew after the charge was finished, and having retired for about six minutes, returned with their verdict, pronouncing the prisoner GUILTY of the charge with which he stood accused.

The clerk of the arraigns then asked the prisoner, what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? The prisoner answered; "I am not guilty, my Lord." The Judge then arose, put on his cap, and addressed him as follows:

JOHN DONELLAN,

You stand convicted, on the clearest evidence that could be produced, of the crime of murder; which of all crimes, next to those against the state, the Government, or the constitution, is the most atrocious. Of all murders, poisoning is the most horrible; and, if there may be degrees allowed in that species of guilt, that of which you are now convicted surpasses all others of the kind, that went before yours, as much as murder itself surpasses other crimes. The place, the manner, and the person on whom you committed this murder, greatly enhance your guilt.—It was committed at a place where you had an opportunity of friendly intercourse with the deceased, and was little expected to commit an act of so horrid a nature. But your ambition has made you commit what every honest mind must shudder at. You have cut off the rising offspring of an ancient and respectable family. In the commission of this cruel act, avarice seems to have been your motive, and hypocrisy was your cloak. The greatness of his fortune has caused the greatness of your crime: you saw him likely to be in the possession shortly of an ample fortune, equal to support the ancient dignity of his family. You saw his death would put you into the enjoyment of that fortune, and therefore wickedly determined to sacrifice the devoted youth, who stood between you and your ambitious designs.

The blackness of your crime is the deeper still, from the consideration that the unhappy youth stood in so near a relation to you, and that you took away his life under the treacherous mask of friendship, and a pretended care of his health. The instrument too, which you made choice of for this detested purpose, is an additional aggravation of your offence. It was not sufficient to sacrifice the life of the son, but you must pitch upon his unhappy mother to be the innocent instrument of your foul purpose.

The act itself was not so suddenly thought of. It was deliberated long; and the longer deliberation was, the greater was your offence. It was accompanied with so many arts and so much previous caution, that it seemed to defy detection; but from a fatality which ever attend actions of so black a dye, and which I trust ever will attend all the secret designs of murder, circumstances have arisen that have brought to light the guilt which you used so much art to conceal.

For in most cases of murder, Heaven generally points out a door for conviction, which the murderer seems to think shut.

In your case there appears to be a peculiar interference of Heaven to bring the crime to light; for out of the very extraordinary pains which you took to conceal the offence, circumstances have arisen that are so singular in their nature, and so correspondent with each others, that they have indubitably marked you as the perpetrator of this murder.

In a fact of so secret a kind, circumstantial evidence is the only evidence that can generally be expected; and, in your case, circumstances have appeared than which, I will venture to say, no stronger have ever been known. They have perfectly satisfied the Jury of your guilt; and I implicitly concur in opinion with them. In the detail of this evidence your letters to Sir William Wheeler are none of the weakest. They are full of the utmost deceit, and in them it appears most clearly that you have endeavoured to prevent that respectable gentleman from enquiring into the cause of the deceased's death, and your rincing out the bottles, that nothing might be traced from them, appears to me as plain a proof of your guilt as possibility could produce. After you have been convicted on so clear an evidence, you cannot expect to meet with any thing but strict justice here; but you will shortly appear before an awful tribunal, where the secrets of all mens hearts are laid open, and however you might hope to elude the penetration of an earthly Judge, that Almighty and all-knowing Judge, at whose bar you are next to render an account of this unhappy fact, is already acquainted with the inmost devices of your heart.—The education you have had must convince you of this truth, and that, during the short time you have to live, a deep contrition for your manifold sins is the only means you have left to make your peace hereafter.—May the Almighty in his utmost wisdom pardon you!

But it is my duty to pass the sentence of the law upon you, which is, "That you, JOHN DONNELLAN, be taken from hence to "the place from whence you came, and on Monday next, that you "be carried to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck "until you are dead; and that your body be afterwards given to the "Surgeons to be dissected and anatomised; and the Lord have mercy "on your soul!"

The gaoler directly said to the prisoner, turn to the Judge and beg your body off from dissection; upon which the prisoner replied, "It is perfectly indifferent to me what becomes of my body."

The prisoner bore this solemn and fatal decree with an extraordinary fortitude, and did not, in any part of his conduct, during the trying situation of the day, display appearances like either temerity or cowardice, but demeaned himself with a decent moderation that must have excited universal sympathy in any case less eminently horrid than his own.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late* JOHN DONNELLAN, Esq.

CAPTAIN DONELLAN, who was executed yesterday near the city of Warwick, for the inhuman murder of his brother-in-law, Sir Theodosius Boughton (by poison) was formerly distinguished by the appellation of Diamond Donnellan; an addition derived from a remarkable fine brilliant, which he obtained in the East Indies, and used to wear in a ring on public occasions. He was said to be the *reputed* son of a gentleman in the army, who is still alive, and confined in a private mad-house, in consequence of an attempt made upon a State Officer. This unhappy gentleman had been long urging a suit at the Treasury, and being in the end totally disappointed, his reason and his hope deserted him in the same instant.

During a considerable residence in India, Captain Donnellan distinguished himself upon many occasions; and indeed the several wounds he received in action left no room to doubt his *personal* bravery. Many however pretended to know *certain facts*, and did not scruple to rank them in the black catalogue of Asiatic enormities. He returned to Europe with a large sum of money, and many valuable gems; but in what manner they were obtained, is not, even at this day, generally known. To his companions he used to boast of *secret services*, and openly accused the East India Company of *ingratitude* and *injustice*. Ambition was improperly said to be his ruling passion; for when we consider the known objects of his pursuit, in London, Bath, and other fashionable places, we are rather inclined to think, that an extravagant vanity was the principal bias of his nature. His dress was generally gaudy, without elegance, and his ideas and conversation contracted. Under the absolute controul of irregular propensities, his fortune in a short time became greatly injured; however, he reserved a sum which enabled him to purchase a share or two in the *Pantheon*, from whence, upon its original institution, great advantages were expected; and to which place of polite *rendezvous* he was appointed Master of the Ceremonies. Although he possessed endowments that strongly recommended him to this station, he did not long retain it. Embarassments of a pecuniary nature surrounded him; and it is said, he was obliged to sell his shares under great disadvantages.

Play and gallantry, the ultimate subterfuges of dissipation, were the next objects which presented. His universal intercourse with polite prostitutes, though sufficiently known, was too often the subject of his egotism, and the recommendation of his consequence. His inclination however, was not confined to *pleasureable* intercourses. His connection with the married Mrs ——, in the vicinity of R—— P——, is in the recollection of most people. The house, the table, the servants, the carriages, &c. of this lady were at the Captain's constant disposal; and it is suspected that his attendance was rewarded in that liberal way, which enabled him to continue his appearance in public, and give him an opportunity of being acquainted with the unhappy family into which he married.

As the crime for which he suffered has been already displayed in all its horrors, it remains only for us to hope, that an ignominious public retribution, and due repentance, will entitle him to the mercy of Omnipotency.

Copy of the LETTER *sent by* CAP. DONELLAN *to his* WIFE *the night previous to his execution.*

"*My once esteemed Wife,*

"DO not think that I am about to reproach you for declining your visits to me in my present ignominious situation. I am better satisfied, that you did not even attempt it.——Brought together by the hand of indifference, it would be a mockery of feeling to affect a concern for our separation, disgraceful as it is about to prove.—To argue with you on the score of those dark arts, which have undone me, would be fruitless; because I know your *conjugal*, has ever been subservient to your *filial* affection.—As to your —— mother —— but I will suppress my indignation; if, however, you should wish to know my dying sentiments of her, ask our friend *W—son*, the mournful bearer of this, and he will not hesitate to impart them to you; because I shall charge him with my last breath not to refuse you such a request.—Were I to advise your immediate separation from her, it would have no weight, for my little influence over you has long been at an end!—Mrs H——, you well know, has, for a series of years, treated me with a tender and disinterested regard. Let it not surprise you then, to learn that I have bequeathed her my gold watch, and miniature picture, as the last and strongest token I can give her of my gratitude.—As to our two poor children, if you deem them pledges of our love, cherish them as such; but try to conceal from them their father's unhappy fate. I have been long combating unnumbered wishes that pressed me to clasp them in my fond arms, and bid to them a last adieu! Thank God, however, I have at length subdued them. The whole world, except my own offspring, are welcome to become the spectators of my ignominious though unmerited exit!

"If I have omitted any thing that I should have said to you,—your own heart, I trust, will urge it for me, when I shall be no more. Farewell.

JOAN DONNELLAN.

Warwick Goal Sunday night April 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Read a first time, the bill for allowing the importation of flax-seed in foreign ships, in amity with Great Britain.

Passed the General Turnpike-road bill, also the Tamworth Road bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Read a second time, and committed for Monday, the bill for reducing the duties on foul salt.

Received several accounts, according to order, from the Exchequer, of the remainder of Exchequer bills.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House an account of the charges incurred by the East India Company, for the civil, military, and marine services, from April 1778.

Deferred, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Supply to Friday.

This day, Sir Adam Ferguson, and Hans W. Mortimer, Esq; whose seats have been adjudged to them by the decisions of two Committees, took the oaths and their seats in the House; the former for Ayrshire, the latter for the burgh of Shaftesbury.

Sir Grey Cooper said, he had intended on this day, to propose in a Committee of the whole House, some alterations of the navigation act, for permitting the commodities grown in the Portuguese settlements to be imported here during the present hostilities; but, seeing so thin a House, he could not think of now going on so important a subject. Sir Grey was therefore about to move deferring the proposed Committee; but, on Mr Burke's saying the propriety of altering the navigation was so obvious, that no side of the House could oppose it, he changed his opinion, and the Committee was gone into.

Sir Grey then made his propositions in two distinct motions, which were agreed to, and are to be reported to the House on a future day. The first was, to allow the importation of articles produced in the Portuguese settlements generally; and the second, that of Spanish wool, Jesuits'bark, parilla, &c. in Portuguese or neutral bottoms.

The *Secretary at War* presented two accounts of army extraordinaries, which, on the motion of Col. Barre, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The following petitions, complaining of undue elections, are put off till next Session, viz.

Places.	*Petitioners.*
Cricklade,	Samuel Petrie, Esq.
Saltash,	John Buller, Esq; and Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart.
Poole,	J. Manger, Esq; and John Adams, Esq.
Newark upon Trent,	Robert Forster, Esq.
Cambridge Town,	Christ. Potter, Esq.
Ivelchester,	The Electors.
Hindon,	John Saunders, Esq.
Reading,	Hon. Temple Luttrel.
Penryn,	The Electors.
Barnstaple,	Wm. Devaynes, Esq.
Elgin, Cullen, &c.	Major James Grant.
Stockbridge,	Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. Rob. Mayne, Esq.
Great Marlow,	Paul Benfield, Esq.
Newcastle upon Tyne,	Tho. Delaval, Esq.
Stafford,	The Electors.
Stirling, &c.	J. F. Erskine, Esq.
Bristol,	Henry Cruger, Esq.
Hellston,	J. Rowe, Esq. and others.

From the London Papers, April 5.

Basseterre, St. Christopher's, Jan. 4. On Tuesday last arrived here the following privateer ships: Stag, Captain John Carey; Regulator, Capt. James Walcott; and Mercury, Capt. Craig. They fell in with ten sail of vessels from Guadaloupe for St Thomas's, convoyed by the Danish frigate Bornholm, of 36 guns and 200 men, which struck to the privateers, after firing four guns; they permitted the frigate to depart, but conveyed the ten vessels which were under her convoy to an anchor in the road.

All the above vessels are laden with French sugar, coffee, and cotton, and it is said they will be condemned.

Paris, March 22. Our letters from Cadiz of the 3d say, that M. de Cordova has taken four vessels, laden with provisions, a frigate of 22 guns and a cutter of eight, which were steering their course for Gibraltar. The Spanish fleet continues cruising between the Capes Spartal and St. Vincent. In this position it is difficult for the English fleet to penetrate into Gibraltar, without saluting the Spaniards, a compliment which would probably produce a very brisk shock.

Utrecht, March 29. It is confirmed, that if by the mediation of the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna, the differences between this Republic and England are not speedily terminated, and a general peace take place between the billigerent powers, the last-mentioned power will then have upon its hands the maritime forces not only of the house of Bourbon, but those also of the Armed Neutrality, lists being already handed about

of the squadrons which the three northren powers are to send into the Texel in June next. According to these lists Russia will send thirty ships of the line and sixteen frigates, Denmark twenty, and ten frigates, Sweden ten, and ten frigates. Total, 60 ships of the line and 36 frigates. Of those furnished by Denmark, ten are to be on account of the King of Prussia. Besides these, eight ships of the line and two frigates, exclusive of those already mentioned, are to pass into the pay of the Republic, which will make 68 ships of the line and 38 frigates, to which are to be added 40 Dutch men of war.

Hague, March 27. They write from Schevening, that they heard last Sunday, seemingly from the corner of Holland and the Brille, a violent cannonade, which lasted from half after ten in the morning till six in the evening.

L O N D O N.

Government have received certain intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet from Brest; they were seen by a frigate on the 26th ult. but their numbers were not ascertained. There is great reason to expect an action must by this time have taken place. *Gen. Even. Post.*

Yesterday Admiral Sir Thomas Pye was at the levee at St. James's, and kissed the King's hand on his being appointed to the office of Lieutenant-General of the marine forces, in the room of Sir Hugh Palliser.

A chapter of the Garter will be held during the Easter vacation, when the Earl of Sandwich, it is said, will be honoured with one of the vacant Ribbands.

Yesterday a Cabinet-Council was held at Lord Amherst's at Whitehall, at the conclusion of which, we hear, it was determined to send some more forces abroad; in consequence of which, orders were issued for the 18th regiment (or Royal Irish) to hold themselves in readiness to embark for foreign service.

The troops which have received orders to be in readiness for actual service, it is generally reported, are destined for the West Indies, and that the transports which are to receive them, are to join the fleet preparing to sail for St Kitt's, as fast as they can be got ready. The men of war designed for their convoy are already appointed, and will sail the first fair wind after the 25th instant.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, April 5.

"Yesterday came on to be head at the bar of the House of Lords, an appeal from an interlocutor of the Court of Session in Scotland. The appellants were, the Rev. Dr *Johnston*, minister of the gospel in North Leith, and *Thomas Gladstones* treasurer, for themselves, and in the names and behalf of the other members of the Kirk Session of the said parish, and *Robert Strang and Son*, their lessees. The respondents were, Mr *James Chalmers* merchant, and *John Watson* cooper, both in Leith, aforesaid. The *Lord Advocate* of Scotland, and Mr *Erskine*, were counsel for the appellants; and Mr *Rae*, and Mr *Maclaurin*, for the respondents.

"From the arguments used by the two former counsel, it appeared, that a part of the endowment of the church of North Leith arises from a duty imposed upon the importation of fish into the ports of Leith and Newhaven, and that there is paid, for every last (12 barrels) of herrings, twenty shillings Scots, (*i. e.* 1 s. 8 d.) and the twentieth fish of all other green or dried fish. The payment of this duty had been frequently contested by the merchants of Leith, but the right had as often been confirmed; and the appellant hoped, as well from the terms of the original grant, as from the subsequent decrees and acts of Parliament, that the question was at rest, and would no longer be litigated. The respondents, however, and several other merchants in Leith, having refused to pay these duties, the appellants brought their action in the Court of Session, the 18th May 1776, upon which all the other gentlemen paid what was due from them; but the respondents, more obstinate, had litigiously persisted in maintaining their suit before their Lordships.

"The *Lord Advocate* said, that if a right was not to be established by a possession of more than one hundred years, and divers decrees of the Court of Session in its favour, he did not know how a right could be made out; and sure he was, that if a title so founded could be overturned, very few of the most respectable and ancient families in Scotland, held their estates but upon a very precarious tenure indeed. The original grant, his Lordship stated, was preserved among the papers belonging to the city of Edinburgh; and that, at the reformation, the Abbey of Holyrood-house, which was founded in the year 1128, was erected into a temporal lordship, and granted to Lord Holyroodhouse. In 1606, an act passed for erecting the kirk of North Leith into a parish kirk; and, in 1631, John, Lord Holyrood-house, for the consideration of 1800 marks (100*l.* sterling) paid to him, "sold, and "conveyed to the minister, elders, deacons, kirk-session, neighbours, "and inhabitants of the parish of North Leith, and their successors, "for the help, provision, and maintainance of the minister, reader, "and schoolmaster of the same, present and to come, all and sundry, "the teind-fish of Leith and Newhaven, of whatever sort or kind." In 1635, Andrew Fairfoul the minister, and other members of the kirk session of North Leith, obtained a general decree, in the Court of Session, in their favour; upon which, in 1662, John Knox, the then minister, sued out letters of horning, for the said duties: but several merchants applied for a suspension (*i. e.* injunction) of this charge, because the fish they were charged with, had been taken in foreign parts, and paid duty there, and had not been taken at Leith or Newhaven; but the injunction was not granted. Notwithstanding that, in 1665, the minister and kirk-session were involved in another law-suit of a similar nature, which was also adjudged in their favour. In 1669, an act of Parliament was made, confirming the right; although, in 1679, an opposition was again made by the merchants of Leith, and defeated. No further refusal of the duty was then made till 1708, when Andrew Skene, and some other merchants in Aberdeen, stirred it up anew; but they were also frustrated in their endeavours. The last case that occurred, was that in the year 1732, which was an action brought at the instance of the minister and kirk-session against several different persons, concluding for the sum of 110l. Scots, as the teind of 12,000 cod fish imported by the defenders into the harbour of Leith. The interlocutor, 15th June 1712, found the defenders liable to pay the teind they were pursued for. The Lord Advocate enlarged much upon these several decrees, and deduced a variety of arguments from them in favour of the appellants. After he had concluded, Mr Erskine spoke on the same side, and their Lordships then adjourned the farther hearing of Council.

"This day the House of Lords resumed the hearing of the cause, when Mess. *Rae* and *Maclaurin* spoke each of them a considerable time in behalf of the respondents. Mr Rae was up for more than two hours, and contended, that the number of decrees in favour of the appellants, only went to weaken their right, as it plainly shewed that it had always been resisted, and never complied with by the merchants and others residing at Leith.

"Their Lordships adjourned at six o'clock till to-morrow, when the Lord Advocate will reply.

"The House is summoned for to-morrow, at the desire of the Lord President.

"This day, in the House of Commons, as soon as the Speaker had transacted the private business, the order of the day was called for, when Mr *Wilkes* rose for the purpose of making his annual motion. He should not, he said, put so severe a task upon the House, as make them sit and hear him go over the case which had been so fully discussed every year since 1769. They were already well acquainted with it, and for his part, he protested he did not know a new idea upon the subject. There were, indeed, many new Members this Session, but even they were tolerably well informed of the case. He should, therefore, only do the duty he owed to the constituents of Great Britain in general, and those of Middlesex in particular, by moving, That the record of the House, in the year 1769, for placing Col. Luttrell in the House, as Member for Middlesex, instead of John Wilkes, Esq; though he had an inferiority of votes, be rescinded and expunged from the books. Mr Wilkes said, when he recollected the sentiments of the Speaker on the subject, some few years back, he could not but compliment him, that his new office gave him an opportunity of putting the question, in which, he doubted not, the whole House would be unanimous (*a general laugh*). He had two reasons for thinking so. The noble Lord (Lord North) who had recommended him to the Chair, had recommended him, in the first place, on account of his thorough knowledge of the business of the House; and, in the second place, for the regard he had to the Constitution. He should, therefore, no longer delay the *satisfaction* the Speaker would have in putting the question (*another laugh*), and in declaring it to be passed unanimously in the affirmative.

"Mr *Byng*, who said his situation called upon him to do it, rose to second the motion, which he did in a short but pertinent speech.

"Mr *Charles Turner* expressed his anger, that the House should laugh or smile, when they had before them a question that respected the rights of the electors of Great Britain. The Hon. Gentleman, by a side-wind, reprobated the American war; and said, the greatest part of the House was composed of persons brought in by the Peers.

"Lord *Surrey* wished most sincerely, that the House would acquiesce in the motion, and thereby let the people of England have an overture of their good will towards them, especially as it was the first Session of the new Parliament.

"The motion being then put, the Speaker declared the ayes had it, upon which a division was demanded, in consequence of which there appeared

For the question	—	69
Against it	— —	116
Majority		47

"Lord Charles Spencer, Chairman of the Plymouth Select Committee reported,

"1st, That Sir Francis Lemon Rogers is duly elected.

"2d, That George Darby, Esq; is duly elected.

"And the same was ordered to be entered on the journals.

"Mr Tompkins, from the Customs, attended the House, and delivered at the bar, according to order, an account of tobacco.

"The Secretary at War presented an estimate of Scots roads.

"A motion was made, that the act of the 14th George III, chap. 71 might be read; and the same being read by the clerk, it was afterwards moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to explain and "amend the said act.

"The Indemnity Bill was presented, and read a first time.

"The resolution come to by the Committee of Wednesday last, relative to the importation of Portugal goods in neutral vessels, was reported, and being read by the clerk, a motion was afterwards made for a bill to be brought in agreeable to the said resolution.

"The Committee on the Paper Duty Bill; also the Committee of Ways and Means, and Committee of Supply, stand adjourned for to-morrow.

"The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

"The Alexander, Capt Walker, from Glasgow to New York, with sadles and cloathing, is totally lost on the coast of France."

Friday morning came on at Kirkcudbright, the election of a Member of Parliament for that Stewartry, in room of Patrick Johnston, Esq; of Carnsalloch, whose former election was declared void, by a Committee of the House of Commons, upon the petition of John Gordon of Kenmore, Esq. These Gentlemen again stood candidates. The meeting did not break up till Saturday at seven o'clock in the evening, when Mr Gordon carried his election by a majority of twenty votes. We are informed a protest was taken for Mr Johnston, against Mr Gordon being returned, on account of ineligibility, the Committee of the House of Commons having found bribery, in the former election, on the part of Mr Gordon. It is therefore supposed Mr Johnston will now be the petitioner, as Mr Gordon was on the last occasion.

Friday last, was fixed for the election of one of the representatives to Parliament for the burgh of Richmond in Yorkshire, in room of the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. now member for this city. It is expected the Hon. Mr Fitzwilliam, brother to Lady Charlotte Dundas, spouse of Colonel Thomas Dundas, of Castlecary, would then be unanimously elected.

We hear from Elgin, that on Friday 6th April 1781, died there, Mrs Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of James Sinclair of Durran Esq; and spouse to Mr William Robertson merchant in Elgin, in the 25th year of her age, universally and most justly regretted. It is hoped her friends and relations will be pleased to accept of this, as a proper intimation of her death.

This day, the Degree of Master of Arts, was conferred upon Christopher Dowker, by the University of Edinburgh.

PROFESSOR ROBISON proposes to begin a Course of Experimental Philosophy, on Monday the 14th of May next, at two o'clock afternoon. The course will continue about two months, and the subjects will be treated of in the following order: Magnetism, Electricity, Optics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Astronomy; and the three first articles will be repeated at the end of the Course, in order to accommodate those who cannot attend the Lectures before the 12th of June.

As the Course of Lectures will not be read unless a reasonable number of hearers shall appear, those who wish to hear them, are desired to give in their names at Mr Creech's shop as soon as convenient.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, March 28.

"Arrived, last night, the Barbara, of and for Liverpool, Richard Perry Master, a letter of marque, mountnig 26 nine and four pounders, from St. Lucia, with rum, sugar, and coffee. She arrived at St. Eustatia the day after Rodney's taking it; he was then shipping all the goods of the island on board the different vessels. On Sunday last, between four and five in the evening, Capt. Perry fell in with a French sloop of war, mounting 24 guns on one deck, between the Mizen-Head and Shillock, whom he engaged in sight of land, three glasses and an half, and beat her off; the Barbara received several shots through her hull and sails, and had three men wounded, two mortally; at twelve o'clock came through the grand fleet. She had but forty men able to work."

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 29.

"Last Tuesday sailed from Cove his Majesty's ships St Alban's, Medway, La Prudente, Monsieur, Flora, Vestal, and the Good Intent and Dorset cutters, with eighty-nine sail of ships under convoy, laden with provisions and naval stores for Gibraltar. Also his Majesty's ships Warwick and Solebay, with seventy sail of transports under convoy, with troops and provisions for New-York.

"Several privateers have been on our coast, one of which last Tuesday, after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, took a ship from Glasgow for Cork and Jamaica, valued at 20,000 l. in which a Captain, going to join his regiment at Jamaica, was killed.

"We hear that the Peggy of Limerick, Captain Holt, a missing ship from this port, has arrived safe at Barbadoes.

"Last Monday a French lugger, with her sails up, was seen close to the harbour of Youghall, and viewed a long time by the inhabitants. On being boarded by a small boat, no living creature was found in her. She is laden with from four to five hundred barrels of wheat, which is now discharging at Ring, near Youghall, and neither ship or cargo seem in the least damaged."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 3.

"A letter from Captain Donovan of the Waller revenue cruizer, to the commissioners, by Friday's post, says, that the grand fleet under the command of Admiral Darby, after being joined by the Gibraltar and New-York fleets from the Cove of Cork, passed by the Gally Head the 27th ult. proceeding on their voyage, with a fair wind, all well; and that two French privateers, one of 32, and the other of 28 guns, had been taken by some of the fleet.

"A letter of undoubted credit from Sligo mentions, that the Jouffrowe Catharina just arrived there, spoke with the grand British fleet several leagues off Cork, ten days ago, all well, and that they had then a fine gale.

"A letter from Cork by yesterday's post, dated the 30th ult. says, a ship had arrived there that day, the master of which brought advice, that he passed through the grand fleet the 28th, and that it had been joined by all the men of war and transports from Cork."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

STIRLING.—The Reverend Mess. David Thomson, St Ninians, and Walter Buchanan, Stirling, ministers; and William Morehead of Herbertshire, Esq; ruling elder.

PENPONT.—The Reverend Dr Robert Aitken at Morton, Mr John Robinson at Kirkconnel, ministers; and Mr Thomas Hearkness of Mitchel-Slacks, ruling elder.

CHIRNSIDE.—The Reverend Mess. Philip Redpath at Hutton and William Redpath at Edrom, ministers; and Sir John Stewart of Allanbank; ruling elder.

DUNSE.—The Reverend Dr Bowmaker at Dunse, and Mr John Sked at Abbay, ministers; and Matthew Sandilands, Esq; of Coulsdon; ruling elder.

L E I T H   S H I P P I N G.

ARRIVED,

April 9. Mary and Isobel, Heggin, from Kennet, with coals, &c.
Jean and Janet, Auggin, from ditto, with ditto.
Ann Shaw, Rae, from Queensferry, with ashes.
Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, with empty casks.
Five vessels with coals.

SAILED,

Betty, Lyell, for Dundee; Fortune, Robertson, for Thurso; Isobell, Robertson, for Wick; Margaret and Elisabeth, Cruikshanks, for Stromness; and Janet, Milne, for Down; all with goods.

This Day is published, price 2 s. 6 d.
And sold by W. CREECH Bookseller,
And by the AUTHOR, in Merchant Street,

ANNA AND EDGAR;
OR,
LOVE AND AMBITION:
A TALE.
DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN:
BY MRS INGLIS,
Daughter of COLONEL GARDINER, who fell at the battle of Preston 1745.

ALSO at WILLIAM CREECH's Shop may be had,
Just arrived per the Fly from London,

1. The Triumph of Temper, a Poem, by W. Hailey, Esq; 6 s. 6 d.
2. An Essay on History, by the same Author.
3. Florizel to Perdita, a Poetical Epistle, 2 s. 9 d.
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11. The Tour of Holland, 4 s.
12. Elements of Geometry, by J. J. Rossignol, 4 s.

With all the REVIEWS, MAGAZINES, &c.

INDIA CHINA-WARE,

JUST arrived from London, and to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday next, the corner of Chessels's Court, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh.

Consisting of Nankeen and coloured Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, &c. &c. all the newest patterns, and considerably lower than any yet offered to sale.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, April 9. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public Auction, in the Excise Office in EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY Next, the 13th of April instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, AQUAVITÆ, TEA, COFFEE-BERRIES, and SOAP; with the MATERIALS of a great number of SMALL STILLS, and UTENSILS for Distillation, condemned before the Justices of the Peace.

The conditions of sale and goods may be seen in the Excise Warehouse in Edinburgh, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale; and the spirits, tea, and coffee, will be allotted and put up to sale in small quantities, for the better accommodation of such dealers, as well as private persons, who incline to become purchasers.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceased DANIEL CRAWFORD, late merchant in Greenock, are desired to call for payment of the second Dividend recovered out of the subjects of the defunct, from Mr Hugh Crawford writer in Greenock, who has orders from the trustees to pay the same.

Greenock, 2d April 1781.

NEW STAGE FLY COACH,
Betwixt EDINBURGH and DUNDEE,
By Kinghorn and Cupar in Fife.

BEGINS upon Wednesday the 11th of April curt. and continues to run three times from Kinghorn, and three times from the Waterside of Dundee, every week, so as to keep the time of tide on the frith of Forth and Tay.

Sets out from William Skinner's, at the sign of the Ship in Kinghorn, and from John Hay's, at Newport, Dundee Water-side,—changes for fresh horses at Pitlessie, about half way.

Tickets given out by Duncan M'Farlane, at the sign of the White Hart, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; William Skinner, at the sign of the Ship, Kinghorn; Mr Gordon inn-keeper in Dundee; Bartholomew Cockburn, Cupar in Fife; and John Hay, at Newport, Dundee Water-side.

The tickets given out at Edinburgh for Dundee, must be applied for 24 hours before the time of setting out at Kinghorn.

Tickets 6 s. 6 d. each seat. Uptake passengers to pay 4 d. per mile. Each passenger to be allowed 14 lib. of luggage, and all above that to pay 1 d. per lib

N. B. The Fly will always set off at the time of high water.

Country-House and Coal to Let.

To be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of MONKTOUN, with the Offices and Pigeon-house, and three small Inclosures adjoining thereto, lying in the parish of Inveresk, and about mid-way betwixt Dalkeith and Musselburgh. The house consists of a genteel dining-room, drawing-room, and eight excellent bed-chambers, all in thorough repair, besides kitchen, cellars, and servants apartments. The premises lye about six English miles from Edinburgh, and within little more than a mile of Musselburgh and Dalkeith; are situated in a most pleasant country and good neighbourhood.

There is also to be Let, The several SEAMS of COAL under the lands of Cairney, part of the estate of Monktoun. The coal is of a remarkable good quality, but has not been lately wrought, owing to tacksmen having sundry other going-coal-works in the neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply to James Colquhoun of Luss, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session, or Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. The house may be seen every Wednesday betwixt twelve and two.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *April* 3.

War Office, March 31. 1781.

3d Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant George Charles Brathwaite, of 19th Dragoons, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Hugo Meynell.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Walter Ayscough Fawkes Vavasour, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Boothby Parkyns.

20th Regiment Light Dragoons, Lieutenant John Campbell to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Simon Wilmot. Cornet Joshua Evans to be Lieutenant, vice John Campbell. Francis Duffield, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Joshua Evans.

21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Hugo Meynell, of 3d Dragoons, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Quantock.

4th Regiment of Foot, Samuel Higgs, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ambrose Soden. Lieutenant Alexander Brodie to be Captain, vice Honourable John Rawdon. Ensign John Marmaduke Grafton to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Brodie. Hugh Wentworth Sherston, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Gardiner. William Dyot, Gent. to be Ensign vice Richard Pottinger Hughes.

12th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Sandby to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Bate. Quarter-master Robert Smith to be Ensign, vice William Sandby. Serjeant Joseph Tate to be Quarter-master, vice Robert Smith.

15th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Samuel George Lunn to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Leigh.

18th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Charles Rawdon to be Lieutenant, vice George Mawby.

55th Regiment of Foot, Jonas Travers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Toby Dod.

72d Regiment of Foot, Ensign Thomas Ranicar to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Home. Edmund Spalding, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Ranicar. Ensign Richard Harris to be Lieutenant, vice John Allen. John Nunns, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Richard Harris.

Sutherland Regiment of Fencible Men, William Bennet, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Sutherland.

Thomas Hawkshaw, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Kenneth M'Kenzie's Independent Company of foot.

Lieutenant Joseph Haslewood, from the half pay of the late 79th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Peter Aylward's Independent Company of Invalids.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

12th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant Guy Percival to be Captain, vice Arthur Cole, by purchase; dated February 5, 1781. Eldest Cornet John Warren to be Lieutenant, vice Percival. Mr George Perry to be Cornet, vice Warren.

67th Foot, Eldest Ensign George Davis to be Lieutenant, vice William Luckett, deceased; dated as above. Mr George Smith to be Ensign, vice Davis. Ensign George Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Bristow, by purchase; dated as above. Mr Henry Colclough to be Ensign, vice Thomas.

68th Foot, Mr Henry Leslie to be Ensign, vice Robert Graves, by purchase; dated as above.

77th Foot, Eldest Ensign William Byers to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Drummond M'Gregor, deceased; dated as above. Mr John Napier to be Ensign, vice Byers.

War-Office, April 3. 1781.

6th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Elliot, of the 19th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Robert Ker.

20th Regiment of Dragoons, Cornet Edward Dawes Payne to be Lieutenant, vice Edmund Anderson.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain Walter Strickland to be Captain of a Company, vice John Draken. Hon. Ensign George Ludlow to be Lieutenant, vice Walter Strickland. George Duffe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hon. George Ludlow. Aubrey Beauclerk, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Perrin.

2d Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Bacon Fosster to be Lieutenant, vice James Powell.

26th Regiment of Foot, Thomas Holmes Tidy, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice John Preston.

27th Regiment of Foot, Nathaniel Williams Massey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Cummins.

28th Regiment of Foot, Surgeon Adam Murray, of 89th foot, to be Surgeon, vice William Armitage.

40th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Porter, of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitz-William King.

46th Regiment of Foot, Lawrence Bradshaw, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Boyle Aldworth.

52d Regiment of Foot, ——— Pye, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Hamilton.

55th Regiment of Foot, John Lindsey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Lumsden. Lieutenant John Warren to be Captain Lieutenant, vice William Gomm. Ensign Boyle Aldworth, of 46th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Warren.

87th Regiment of Foot, Hospital Mate Lawrence Scott to be Surgeon, vice Henry Wharton.

89th Regiment of Foot, Hospital Mate William Edmeson to be Surgeon, vice Adam Murray.

90th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Towers Faucitt to be Lieutenant, vice John Vaughan. John Bowman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Towers Faucitt.

91st Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Wylde to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Campbell. R. Boycott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Wylde. Ensign Henry Johnson to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Bourne. Richard Catheray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Johnson.

Lord Fauconberg's Regiment of Foot, William Lambton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice C. Doherty.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, April 2.

The House of Commons, this day, balloted for a Committee on the late election for Sudbury, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

Sir Herbert Mackworth, Chairman.

Mr Mitchell,	Mr Stanley,
Mr Whitmore,	Mr Burton,
Mr Brudenell,	Mr J. B. Rous,
Sir H. Dolben,	Mr Lister,
Mr Yorke,	Mr Philip Yorke,
Mr Lee,	Mr Purling.

Mr Strut, and Mr Mellish, Nominees.

Lord *Mahon* moved for leave to bring up a petition in behalf of the goldsmiths, and all other trades and persons concerned in the manufacturing or vending of gold. His Lordship stated, that the laws at present in force obliged them to come to market 40 per cent. worse than other countries, as they were obliged to have, in the standard by which they were regulated at Goldsmith's Hall, 22 carats of standard gold, and only two carats of alloy; whereas, in France and Geneva, and other parts abroad, the goldsmiths were allowed to have a much larger portion of alloy, which enabled them, of course, to make up the various articles in gold at a much cheaper rate. The Noble Lord gave many other reasons why the petitioners should have the redress they prayed for, and said one great object of their petition was, to have all the laws that at present respected the goldsmiths consolidated in one.

The question being then put, the petition was ordered to be brought up, and was brought up accordingly.

Lord *Mahon* then moved, that it should be referred to a Committee, which was also agreed to, after Mr Samuel Smith gave notice, that he should oppose the petition in every stage of it.

Mr *Duncombe*, Member for Yorkshire, then addressed the House, and said he was extremely sorry, that the indisposition of Sir George Saville had rendered it necessary for him to present the petition of the Associated Counties, for a redress of grievances, as he was sensible how much he stood in need of that Hon. Gentleman's abilities. It was not, however, intended on the present occasion to go into the merits of the petition; but only to move that it might be brought up. He should, therefore, only say, that he always had, and always would avow himself a friend to the people of England, as far as respected their right to petition Parliament; and, with regard to the present petition, he should always esteem it a particular honour, that it should come to Parliament through his hands. The Hon. Gentleman then read the title of the petition, which appeared to be signed *by several of the freeholders* of different counties, and afterwards the petition itself, which was, he said, conceived in pretty nearly the same terms as that presented last year.

Mr *Coke* said, he should have no objection to the bringing up the petition, but that he understood it to come from the delegates of the Associated Counties, as they stiled themselves, which he conceived the Constitution knew nothing of. He said the freeholders had no right to meet, but for the purpose of petitioning Parliament. They were not justified in forming associations, and could have no other delegates than those they had sent to Parliament. For his part, he would go hand in hand with the Hon. Gentleman in presenting a petition from the freeholders; but if it was the petition of their Delegates, he thought it best to let it lie on the table, and not there. At present, however, he would make no motion.

Mr *Powis* expressed himself to the same purpose.

Mr *Dunning* said, the petition was not from the Delegates of the several counties, but from several of the freeholders. The title of it ran so, and therefore the honourable gentleman's opposition of course fell to the ground. He dared to say, that, in the course of the consideration of it, enough would be thrown out about Delegates and associations, which he would not anticipate; but whatever opinion he and his friends entertained on the matter in the present petition, the Delegates had signed themselves as freeholders, in order to prevent all manner of objection.

Mr *Fox* said, that he would as willingly have subscribed his name to the petition as a delegate, as he had as a freeholder; for he held it not only constitutional, but laudable, for the people of England to associate together for the obtaining a redress of grievances in a legal way. He had always thought so, and he always would tell the people of England so, whenever he had an opportunity of conversing with them.

Mr *Coke* replied, that he should not oppose the petition, since he understood it to be signed by several freeholders, &c. but would give it his warmest support.

The question was then put, and the petition brought up.

The petition was then read at the table, subscribed by the different delegates, but as freeholders, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee on the Shaftesbury election concluded, and declared Sir Francis Sykes, one of the sitting members, and Mr Mortimer, one of the petitioners, to have been duly elected.

FIFE-SHIRE.

CAPTAIN PATRICK RIGG of Dounfield, Convener of the county of Fife, having been applied to by several Gentlemen in the county to call a general meeting, to consider of instructions to their Member of Parliament, concerning the Linen Manufacture,—he hereby desires the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Heritors, and Freeholders of the said county, to meet at Cupar upon Friday the 13th day of April curt. to consider of that important subject.

PREMIUMS ON THE FISHERY.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, 4th April 1781.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That they are to give the under-mentioned Premiums in the year 1781 for promoting the Fisheries of COD, LING, and TUSK, and SUN or SAIL FISH, on the Coasts of Scotland, viz.

To the person or company, whose vessel of 30 tons burden or upwards, fitted out or freighted for the fishery at their own risk and expences, shall take and cure the greatest quantity and value of Cod, Ling, and Tusk, in proportion to the number of men employed,	L. 60	0	0
For the second greatest quantity, - - - -	50	0	0
For the third greatest quantity, - - - -	40	0	0
For the fourth greatest quantity, - - -	30	0	0
And for the fifth greatest quantity, - -	20	0	0
To the person or company whose vessel of any burden, fitted out or freighted at their own risk and expences, shall make the greatest quantity of Oil from Sun or Sail Fish,	15	0	0
For the second greatest quantity, - - - -	10	0	0
And for the third greatest quantity, - - -	5	0	0
No premium to be allowed to any vessel for less than 10 barrels of oil.			
To the master of the fishing boat fitted out from the island of Barra, or any of the neighbouring islands, who shall make the greatest quantity of Oil from Sun or Sail Fish,	7	0	0
For the second greatest quantity, - - -	6	0	0
For the third greatest quantity, - - -	4	0	0
For the fourth greatest quantity, - - -	3	0	0
Total,	L. 250	0	0

Persons intending to compete for these premiums (excepting the masters of the Barra boats) must lodge in this office, on or before the 15th day of May next, an intimation of their intention so to do, specifying the burden of the vessel, with the number of hands, boats, and hooks to be employed; and the master of every competing vessel must send to this office for a book, wherein his journal and observations are to be entered.

Immediately after the fishing season is over, every competitor must return to this office the said journal-book, properly filled up and certified by the oath of the master; and there must also be transmitted along with the journal, a certificate, under the hand of the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port to which the vessel returns, of the burden of the vessel, the number of hands, boats, and hooks employed, and the number of barrels of wet fish, and weight of dry fish cured, and the number of barrels of oil made from sun or sail fish.

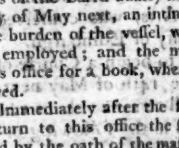
On account of the great distance of the island of Barra and its neighbouring islands, no intimations are required from the masters of the fishing boats there; and a certificate under the hand of the Rev. Mr Edmund M'Queen, minister of Barra, will be held as sufficient evidence of the quantity of oil made by the master of each boat.

The Trustees are likewise to give two premiums of L. 10 and L. 5 to the masters of the competing vessels who shall keep the most accurate and distinct journals of their procedure; but neither of these two premiums will be allowed this year, unless the journals shall discover more attention and observation than have appeared in former years.

By Order of the Board,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

N. B. The gainers of the premiums for the year 1780 will be advertised as soon as the quantity, weight, and value of the fish caught by the different competitors shall be ascertained.



For LONDON,

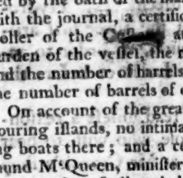
THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.



At LONDON for LEITH,

THE STAR,

James Ritchie Master,

taking in goods at Hoare's wharf, for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail the 23d current, with convoy.

Letters addressed to the Master at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1 Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, within the Court Hall of the town of Hamilton, upon Friday the 20th of April current, at twelve o' clock, for PASTURE this season,

About FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of fine OLD PASTURE GROUND, lying on the south side of the river Avon, within the High Park wall of Hamilton.——These grounds are well watered, and will be exposed either in one lot, or in twelve separate parks (all fencible), as the exposers and offerers may agree upon at the roup.

There will also be exposed, ONE PARK for cutting in HAY.

Any person desirous to make a private bargain may apply to John Boyes or John Burrell, chamberlains to the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton, betwixt and the day of roup.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND GRASS PARK,

In the Neighbourhood of EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Tuesday the 10th April, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

A Genteel commodious HOUSE, with a Garden, and other conveniencies, pleasantly situated upon part of the lands of St Leonards, within a mile of the town of Edinburgh, upon the east side of the post road by Dalkeith, near the Gibbet Toll Bar. ALSO, the two GRASS FIELDS adjoining to the house, consisting of about 27 acres, completely inclosed, and well known to be among the best and earliest pasture grounds about Edinburgh. Likewise, the Superiority of two small feus in the neighbourhood.

James Bishop at the Toll Bar will show the subjects. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of sale; and to either of whom application may be made for a private bargain, any day before the day of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LADIFFRON or LENDIFFRON, lying in the parish of Monymeal, and shire of Fife, the free rent whereof is 115 l. 18 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be exposed, is 2665 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1-halfpenny Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase of said rent.

The lands are holden blench of the Crown, are under lease, which expires in six years hence, when a considerable rise of rent may be got. Their situation is commodious, being within three miles of Cupar, where there is a good constant market, and within three miles of the port of Newburgh.

The conditions of roup, and progress of writs, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Session. And William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh can give more particular information about the premisses.

SALMON FISHINGS, LANDS, AND HOUSES,

At and contiguous to Inverness, FOR SALE.

TO be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in different lots, within the house of John Etles vintner in Inverness, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The Half-coble Salmon-fishing on the river Ness, the large Park, Garden, Ground, and Houses on the west side of the said river, with the Houses, Feus, and other heritable subjects in the town of Inverness, which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness.

And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverness, the particular day to be afterwards specified, there will be exposed to sale, within the house of the said John Etles, the Lands of BUGHT, and Bleachfield thereof, which also belonged to the said deceased William Fraser, pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Ness, contiguous to the Island, and within a short walk of the town. There is a neat modern mansion-house on the lands, consisting of nine fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finished with barns, byres, stables, and coach-house.

Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progress, will be shown by Mr John Grant factor of Ferntosh, at Ryefield, and by James Fraser writer to the signet.

A considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchasers, on proper security, if they so incline.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 18th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitsom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitsom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is - -					L. 348	8	9	9-12ths
DEDUCTIONS.								
Ministers stipend,	L. 8	13	10					
Schoolmaster's salary,	0	9	4	9-12ths				
Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of subject-superiors,	1	4	5	6-12ths				
Blanch duties,	0	0	0	6-12ths				
					10	7	8	9-12ths
Total free rent,					L. 338	1	0	3 12ths
Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is					L. 7099	1	5	3-12ths

These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunse, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is - - -				L. 36	0	0
Deductions,						
Minister's stipend - -	L. 0	2	10			
Schoolmaster's salary - -	0	4	1			
Blanch duties - -	0	0	1¼			
				0	7	0¼
Total free rent - -				L. 35	12	11¾
Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is - -				L. 748	12	1¾

The lands hold blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st, are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.